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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Khrushchev Vs. 'Ike' A-Ban Bid. Soviet Premier Khrushchev* Apr. 23 rejected Pres. Eisenhower's appeal for an agreement to suspend all nuclear test detonations on the earth's surface and in the atmosphere up to an altitude of 50 km. (31 miles).

Instead, Khrushchev offered to negotiate a ban on all atomic tests on the basis of British Prime Min. Macmillan's proposals for a fixed annual quota of inspections of U.S., British & Soviet territory for possible test-ban violations.

Khrushchev's views were set forth in letters to Mr. Eisenhower & Macmillan dated Apr. 23 and made public by the Soviet Tass news agency Apr. 25. The letters were in reply to messages from Mr. Eisenhower & Macmillan in which the 2 Western leaders urged the USSR to accept a limited test ban and then proceed with the negotiation of a more comprehensive test suspension. [See p. 125B1-F2]

Rejecting the U.S. proposal of a limited test ban, Khrushchev wrote Mr. Eisenhower that the world would be "justified in . . . condemning" his offer as "an unfair deal." He said the U.S. proposal was unacceptable on these grounds:

- It would not halt the testing of nuclear weapons "underground & at great altitudes." "This means that our objective of preventing the manufacture of new & more destructive types of atomic weapons will not be achieved."

- "Nuclear explosions at heights of over 50 km. [still] will be poisoning the air & the soil . . . by contaminating with radioactive fallout the vegetation which forms . . . the food of animals & penetrates the human organism."

Khrushchev said there was "no difference, from the point of view of . . . human health, between radioactive fallout from explosions made at a height of 40 km. or . . . 60 km." He called on Mr. Eisenhower to "muster the strength of will . . . to conclude an agreement for stopping all tests of nuclear weapons—in the atmosphere,

underground, underwater & at great altitudes." He said it was "quite possible to find such a solution to the problem of ending tests . . . and to establish such a control system as would insure the strict enforcement of the agreement."

Khrushchev urged Mr. Eisenhower to consider renewing negotiations for a ban of all nuclear tests on the basis of proposals advanced by Macmillan during his recent visit to Moscow. He outlined the Macmillan proposals in these terms:

- The 3 nuclear powers would agree "on carrying out a predetermined number of annual inspections . . . on the territory of the Soviet Union . . . the United States & Great Britain & in their possessions."

- These inspections would be made "should the reports of control posts provide evidence of phenomena which may be suspected as nuclear explosions." "There would, naturally, be few such inspections."

Khrushchev asserted that the "very fact of a possible inspection of areas where instruments will have indicated . . . suspected . . . nuclear explosions would check the nations & individuals who would like to stage explosions in violation of the pledges they have assumed." He added that "no nation . . . would avoid a true inspection of the areas where nuclear explosions are assumed to be taking place." He assured Mr. Eisenhower that should an accord be signed, the USSR would "punctually abide by . . . [its] pledges," "even if there is no control, because it is public opinion . . . that the Soviet Union values most of all."

The Soviet version of Macmillan's proposal was submitted Apr. 27 to the U.S.-British-Soviet conference in Geneva on discontinuance of nuclear tests. Chief Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin told the conference that if agreement were reached on a fixed maximum number of test violation inspections annually, the USSR would consider dropping its demand for a veto on inspections within the maximum. Tsarapkin, however, made clear that inspections should be carried out only if data reported by the proposed international control & monitoring system met specified scientific criteria indicating that an illegal test had been held. [See p. 125F2]

Tsarapkin refused to indicate the number of annual inspections that would be acceptable under the fixed maximum. He told the conference Apr. 28 that the USSR was open to "reasonable political compromise" on the question. He reiterated, however, that the USSR would not insist on the right to hamper or halt any "quota inspection" of a possible violation.

Week in Headlines

International

Soviet Premier Khrushchev rejected U.S. proposal for limited atomic-test ban.

Western foreign ministers met to decide policy for forthcoming East-West conference.

Liu Shao-chi succeeded Mao Tse-tung as Red China president.

Moderates & conservatives won control of French Senate.

United States

Senate passed Kennedy labor reform bill, overrode President's veto of REA loan bill.

Lynch mob abducted Negro from Mississippi jail.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce embroiled in controversy with Senators after her confirmation as ambassador to Brazil.

(British Foreign Secy. Lloyd told Parliament Apr. 27 that Soviet espousal of the Macmillan proposal had increased chances for an accord to end nuclear tests. He warned, however, that Britain would not accept a Soviet veto on scientific criteria to be fixed for determining whether inspections should be carried out. Aneurin Bevan, Labor Party foreign affairs spokesman, attacked the "rationed inspections" plan and asserted that, if "this party is returned to power, we shall stop all hydrogen bomb & atomic bomb tests at once.")

Western Ministers Meet. U.S. State Secy. Christian A. Herter flew to Paris Apr. 28 for scheduled talks with Foreign Mins. Lloyd of Britain, Couve de Murville of France & von Brentano of West Germany on formulating the Western position at forthcoming East-West negotiations on Germany.

Herter, on his first diplomatic mission as State Secretary, conceded to reporters on his arrival in Paris that the Western nations "regard the questions to be discussed with the Soviets from somewhat different points of view." But he expressed confidence that "we shall be able to agree wholeheartedly on the course we must follow in our common interest."

The 4 foreign ministers conferred privately Apr. 29 and were reported to have reached tentative agreement on a Western "package" plan that would offer the USSR a German settlement on the following basis:

- Progress toward establishing a European security system would be made dependent on parallel measures for achieving German reunification. Until agreement was reached on both questions, the 4-power occupation of Berlin would continue.

- East & West Germany would issue a series of declarations renouncing aggression or support of aggressor nations. They then would join in establishing an all-German commission

*Khrushchev was 65 Apr. 17, the date his book "To Victory in Peaceful Competition With Capitalism" was published.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



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to multiply contacts and prepare for free all-German elections.

● A parallel East-West commission set up by the U.S., Britain, France & USSR would examine proposals for insuring European security. It would aim at imposing broad disarmament controls simultaneous with the initiation of measures for German unity.

The U.S.-British-French-West German working group on German unification ended a series of meetings in London Apr. 24, reportedly without substantial progress toward ending disagreement on Western terms for negotiating a German settlement with the USSR. The rift, between British appeals for compromise and French-West German fears that the USSR would succeed in negotiating the dismantling of the Allied position in Berlin & Germany, continued despite a British agreement to revise its proposals for a "freeze" on current NATO & Warsaw Pact forces.

London diplomatic sources reported Apr. 26 that Britain had agreed to broaden the troop-freeze plan to meet French & West German demands that any European disarmament pact extend from the Atlantic to the Urals. The revised British plan reportedly envisaged the establishment of 2 zones: (1) a smaller zone covering parts of West Germany & the Netherlands and all of East Germany, Poland & Czechoslovakia, in which arms & troop levels would be fixed and open to joint inspection & control; (2) a larger zone, extending from Paris to Moscow, that would be open to air inspection along lines of the "open skies" pact proposed by Pres. Eisenhower. [See Vol. XV, p. 245B1]

U.S. Amb.-to-West Germany David K. E. Bruce went to Lake Como, Italy Apr. 25 to explain the revised British proposal to vacationing Chancellor Adenauer. Bruce was reported to have said the U.S. would support the British plan if both France & West Germany agreed to do so. But Adenauer was reported Apr. 27 to have ordered Foreign Min. von Brentano to reject the British plan at the Paris foreign ministers talks. Adenauer's opposition was said to be based on the fear that any freeze of current NATO & Warsaw Pact forces would discriminate against West Germany by ruling out Bundeswehr acquisition of nuclear weapons & missiles.

(Adenauer was said Apr. 26 to have overruled von Brentano and to have ordered a West German veto of Western working group proposals for German unity. He was said to have rejected U.S. suggestions for creation of an all-German council on unification made up of 10 West Germans for every 6 East Germans. The basis of the representation was the formation of West Germany from 10 pre-war German states & of East Germany from 6 states. Adenauer was said to have insisted on a 3-1 preponderance of West Germans to East Germans, based on the relative populations of the 2 countries.)

(British Foreign Secy. Lloyd, addressing Parliament Apr. 27, abandoned Britain's former position that German unity was possible only on

the basis of prior free all-German elections. Lloyd asserted that German unity might best be achieved by expansion of contacts between the 2 Germanies and that free elections then could be held on a phased basis "at a time acceptable to all parties.") [See pp. 126D1-127C3]

USSR Warns Vs. Bonn Arms. The Soviet Govt. charged Apr. 21 that U.S. plans to arm West Germany & other NATO nations with missiles & nuclear weapons were an attempt to "wreck altogether the very agreement on [holding] East-West talks" on settling the German & European security questions.

A Soviet note, made public Apr. 22 by Tass, warned that the U.S.' "nuclear warfare preparations" on West German territory and its plans to equip West German armed forces with "nuclear & rocket weapons" were violations of the agreements "framed by the Allied powers at the time of surrender of Nazi Germany"—"terms [of] which proscribed the arming & remilitarization of Germany and represented a guarantee of future peace & security." The USSR said it "regards the nuclear rearmament" of West Germany "as [an] illegal action and protests against it."

Citing declarations by the U.S., British & French ambassadors in Moscow Mar. 26 that "any unilateral action . . . during the period of preparation for the coming conferences would hardly contribute to their success," the Soviet Govt. called on the U.S. to halt its plans for establishing missile bases in West Germany, Italy, Greece & Turkey. It warned that "Western Germany's nuclear rearmament would inevitably entail" "extremely grave & peace-threatening consequences." [See p. 126E3]

Soviet Bloc Confers. Foreign Ministers of the 8 Warsaw Pact nations (USSR, Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria & Albania) & Communist China met in Warsaw Apr. 27-28 and agreed to adopt a "moderate" position in scheduled East-West foreign ministers' talks on Germany & Europe.

A final communiqué issued Apr. 29 expressed the belief that "prospects of alleviating international tension have markedly improved" and indicated that Soviet negotiators would try to encourage & meet "flexibility" shown by Western envoys in forthcoming Geneva talks. The Soviet bloc envoys were said to have shown no disagreement on basic policies to be followed in the projected East-West talks. The USSR was represented by Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko, Communist China by Deputy Foreign Min. Chang Wen-tien.

(The Polish PAP news agency declared Mar. 27 that Poland would not "tolerate" suggestions that it be relegated to observer status in East-West talks on Germany. Polish leaders were reported Apr. 25 to be opposed to Soviet threats of a separate peace treaty with East Germany for fear that it would rupture Poland's newly reopened relations with the West.) [See pp. 97D1, 73C3]

CIA Warns on Iraq. CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles warned Apr. 28 that the increasing Communist influence in Iraq was "the most dangerous situation in the world today."

Dulles, testifying at a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned that although Iraqi Premier Kassem was not considered a Communist, pro-Soviet elements were close to a "complete takeover" of the Iraqi Govt. Dulles reportedly detailed the growth of Communist strength in Iraqi revolutionary & Govt. organizations since the overthrow of King Faisal's regime in 1958. He cited evidence that the USSR recently had repatriated Kurdish refugee tribesmen to create ferment in northern Iraq and to serve as an advance Soviet force.

However, Dulles expressed the belief that the Iraqi situation had "not reached the point of no return." He said Iran & Saudi Arabia were "very nervous" over events in Iraq and that UAR Pres. Nasser could play "a very important role" in any Western efforts to prevent a total Communist victory in Iraq. Dulles' testimony was made public after the meeting by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.), who said Iraq's position "may still not be hopeless if the free world can devise a policy for the entire area." Fulbright reiterated suggestions that current Soviet pressure on Berlin might be designed "to direct world attention away from Iraq." [See p. 99A1]

Red Coup Said Near. N.Y. Times dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon quoted refugees from Baghdad as saying Apr. 21 that an overt Communist Party attempt to force its way into the Kassem cabinet was imminent. Communists were said to control most Iraqi mass organizations as well as paramilitary, student & professional groups and official propaganda agencies. They were said to be directing strong political attacks on the Iraqi Foreign Ministry & other non-Communist branches of the Govt. Cairo dispatches reported Apr. 13 that Khaled Bakdash, Syrian Communist leader, had arrived in Baghdad from Bulgaria.

The USSR's Tass news agency reported Apr. 16 that Soviet economic aid for Iraq had been started with a \$55 million loan. [See p. 82D2]

Turkish officials said Apr. 28 that 700 Kurdish tribesmen had crossed into Turkey from northern Iraq and had been granted political asylum.

UAR military hq. in Damascus reported Apr. 16 that 5 Iraqi tribesmen had been killed the previous day in an attack on a UAR Army post in northern Syria. [See p. 82A2]

Economics Min. Ibrahim Kubba announced Apr. 26 that the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. had agreed

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to double its production & export of Iraqi oil within the next 3 years. Kubba, who called for faster "Iraqization" of Iraq Petroleum technical personnel, reiterated that Iraq did not intend to nationalize foreign oil firms but would seek revision of concessions to increase Iraqi Govt revenues. The Govt. was reported Apr. 16 to have asked Iraq Petroleum aid in building an \$800 million pipeline system from Kirkuk to the Persian Gulf.

Arab Oil Conference. Oil experts from 9 Arab countries & emirates (UAR, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Kuwait, the rebel

Algerian Provisional Govt. & Iran) & Venezuela met in Cairo Apr. 16-23 for the first Arab Petroleum Congress. A final statement issued Apr. 23 urged increased Arab participation in oil transport, refining & marketing and "improvement of [Arab Govt.] participation" in the industry's profits. The conference, which failed to produce expected demands for revision of concession agreements, side-tracked suggestions made Apr. 20 by Lebanese delegate Emile Bustani that 5% of each country's oil profits be pooled to finance an Arab development bank. [See pp. 42F-G2, 20A1]

Island & Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts conferred with Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 24 and urged him to create an interdepartmental committee to try to find a way to keep foreign competition from injuring the depressed textile industry in their states. Powell said some foreign manufacturers could buy raw materials under U.S. surplus disposal programs at lower prices than domestic manufacturers paid. [See pp. 91E2-D3, 30G1]

Dulles Becomes Consultant. Pres. Eisenhower went to Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington Apr. 23 to be present while ex-State Secy. John Foster Dulles was sworn in as \$20,000-a-year special foreign affairs consultant to the President (with Cabinet rank). After the ceremony, Dulles advised his successor, State Secy. Christian A. Herter, not to let "interlopers" come between him & the President in foreign policy. Dulles promised not to be an "interloper" himself. [See pp. 127D2, 115B-F2]

The State Department disclosed Apr. 27 that X-ray treatment of Dulles' neck cancer had been ended Apr. 24 "without significant improvement in the discomfort" and that Dulles was getting pain killers.

Pres. Eisenhower told Herter Apr. 22, as Herter was sworn in as State Secretary, that Dulles " & I were as one in deciding you were the man best qualified to take over the office." The President assured Herter that he had his confidence. Observers speculated that Mr. Eisenhower had done this because of reports that he had been reluctant to give Herter the job. These reports had been strengthened by the President's delay in designating Herter and by the curtness with which Herter's choice was announced.

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 15 appointed Berlin-born Henry Christopher Wallich, 44, to succeed Paul W. McCracken as a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Wallich had been on leave as a Yale economics professor while serving as an aide to the Treasury Secretary.

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 17 accepted the resignation, effective Apr. 20, of Victor R. Hansen, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division.

The President Apr. 22 appointed Lt. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, Army deputy chief of staff for logistics, to succeed Gen. George H. Decker as commander of UN & U.S. forces in Korea. Magruder's nomination as a full general was sent to the Senate the same day. Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 22 appointed Decker as Army vice chief of staff. The President simultaneously named Lt. Gen. Charles Day Palmer, commander of the 6th Army (hq. in San Francisco), to succeed Palmer's brother, Gen. Williston B. Palmer (retiring Nov. 3), as U.S. commander in chief in Europe. Lt. Gen. James E. Moore, Army deputy chief of staff for military operations, was chosen Apr. 22 to succeed Gen. Cortland Van Rensselaer Schuyler (retiring Oct. 30) as chief of staff at

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

REA Bill Vetoed. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 27 vetoed a bill (S144) to end the Agriculture Secretary's control of Rural Electrification Administration loans. It was his first veto of the current session. Mr. Eisenhower said the bill would be "a major retreat from sound administrative policy & practice" because it would violate a Hoover Commission precept that "there must be a clear line of authority reaching down through every step of the organization, and no subordinate should have authority independent of that of his superior."

The Senate Apr. 28 voted by 64-29 to override the veto. 6 Republicans joined 58 Democrats in voting to reverse the President's action. 28 Republicans & one Democrat, Frank Lausche (O.), voted to uphold it.

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson charged Apr. 28-29 that the bill & the effort to override the veto were "largely a political move to embarrass me & the President." Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover said Apr. 29 that the REA already suffered from "lack of control" and would have even less control if the veto were overridden.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), the bill's author, denied Apr. 28 that it was an anti-Benson or political measure. He told the Senate it was "the only way we have of insulating an administrative agency from political control."

Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, charged Apr. 27 that "2 years ago, without consulting Congress," Benson had "restricted the [REA] administrator's authority and injected a new & secret standard for loans." (Congressional Democratic leaders had promised Ellis' association in February that they would try to end Benson's control of REA loans and would oppose Mr. Eisenhower's plan to raise interest rates on REA loans.) [See pp. 128D1, 51G1-F2]

Pres. Eisenhower, in his veto message Apr. 27, said REA-financed electric systems had "made their greatest progress" in the 6 years of his Administration. "Loans of more than a billion dollars have been made in this period, nearly half as much as was loaned by the agency in the previous 17½ years of its existence," he said.

"Power sales have more than doubled since 1952, loan delinquencies have been reduced to the vanishing point, and the net worth of electric borrowers has more than tripled."

Woolen Imports Curbed. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 21 imposed tariff-quota curbs on woolen imports for the 3d successive year. The tariffs on woolens & worsteds were set at 30¢ or 37½¢ a lb. plus 20% or 25% of value, depending on the fabric, for imports up to a total equalling 5% of domestic production for the previous 3 years. Imports beyond this total were to be subject to a levy of 45% of value. Because U.S. production declined in 1958, the import "breakpoint" (beyond which the higher tariff was to take effect) was reduced from 14,200,000 lb. in 1958 to 13½ million lb. in 1959. In an effort to offset British complaints that the system discriminated against high-quality British woolens in favor of low-quality Japanese products, Mr. Eisenhower established a special quota for fine-quality, high-priced goods and provided that the first 350,000 lb. of such imports beyond the "breakpoint" would be subject to a tariff of 30% instead of 45%.

Sir David Eccles, British Board of Trade president, told the House of Commons Apr. 23 that the over-all effect of Mr. Eisenhower's order was "disappointing" because the total decrease in the quota more than offset the concession to high-quality British goods. C. J. Ballantyne, president of the National Association of Scottish Woolen Manufacturers, called the new quota Apr. 21 the U.S.' "annual kick in the teeth to Scotland."

U.S. Amb.-to-Britain John Hay Whitney, speaking at a Chamber of Commerce meeting in Southampton, Eng. Apr. 24, pointed out that the U.S. textile industry was not "fat & prosperous" and that Britain itself had started voluntary curbs on textile imports from Hong Kong, "at least partly because of pressures from domestic industry." The U.S. & British curbs "differ little or not at all," he said. He reiterated that the U.S. had been Britain's best customer for 3 years and was Britain's best foreign market for autos, whiskey, china-ware & dogs.

Govs. Wesley Powell of New Hampshire, Christopher Del Sesto of Rhode

Supreme Hq., Allied Forces in Europe.

The White House Apr. 2 announced Pres. Eisenhower's choice of Maj. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, chief of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division, to be chief of the Air Research & Development Command with lieutenant general's rank. Brig. Gen. Osmond J. Ritland was appointed chief of the AF Ballistic Missile Division. Rear Adm. John T. Hayward, assistant chief of naval operations for research & development, was chosen simultaneously to be deputy chief of naval operations for development with vice admiral's rank.

Reappointments Apr. 17: Rosel H. Hyde to another 7-year term as an FCC member; Joseph E. Talbott for another 6-year term (ending June 16, 1965) as a U.S. Tariff Commission member; Earl Freeman Hastings to another 5-year term (ending June 5, 1965) as an SEC member; William J. Hallahan to another 4-year term (ending June 30, 1963) as a Federal Home Loan Bank Board member.

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower, speaking in Washington Apr. 27 at the opening session of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's annual meeting, urged businessmen to back the government's program of aid & trade against the Soviet economic offensive. (The Commerce Department reported Apr. 20 that the U.S. had given or lent \$5.1 billion to foreign nations in 1958. This increased U.S. foreign aid outlays since the end of World War II to \$72 billion. \$7 billion had been repaid by the end of 1958, and the total foreign debt to the U.S. amounted to a record \$12½ billion. U.S. collections of interest from overseas nations totaled \$290 million in 1958.) [See pp. 127G3-128A1, 107D2]

Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Apr. 21 after a 15-day working-&-golf vacation at the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club. He had played 36 holes of golf Apr. 16. This was reported to be the most he had played in any one day since his 1955 heart attack. [See p. 115G2]

Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 27 accepted the credentials of Telli Bouacar Diallo, ambassador from Guinea.

The President Apr. 27 proclaimed May 22 as National Maritime Day.

CONGRESS

Senate Passes Labor Bill. A modified version of the Kennedy labor reform bill (S1555) was passed and sent to the House by 90-1 Senate vote Apr. 25 with only Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) dissenting.

Goldwater opposed the measure as a "deception." He said it would not change "the evil conditions it professes to cure."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), the bill's author, said most of the 35 amendments added to the bill during 8 days of floor consideration were improvements that increased its "chances for final passage."

The bill was adopted after the Senate Apr. 25 approved by 77-14 vote (59 D. & 18 R. vs. 13 R. & Democrat Lausche of Ohio) a compromise

"bill of rights" for union members.

The compromise, proposed by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R., Calif.), replaced a tougher rights amendment that had been adopted Apr. 22 on the motion of Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Select Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. McClellan's proposal was accepted by a 47-46 vote (32 R. & 15 D. vs. 44 D. and Republicans Javits of N. Y. & Langer of N.D.) Apr. 22 over protests that it harshly curbed legitimate union activities. A proposal to reconsider (kill) the McClellan amendment was rejected the same day by a 46-45 vote (33 R. & 13 D. vs. 43 D. and Javits & Langer) with Vice Pres. Nixon breaking a 45-45 tie by casting a GOP vote against reconsidering.

The Kuchel "bill of rights" provided that: (a) all union members would have "equal rights & privileges . . . to nominate candidates, to vote . . . to attend membership meetings" and participate in their deliberations & votes "subject to reasonable rules & regulations" in the unions' constitutions & by-laws; (b) every union member "shall have the right to meet & assemble freely with other members" and to express his views freely on all union business subject to "reasonable" union rules against "conduct that would interfere with" the union's "performance of its legal or contractual obligations"; (c) dues & initiation fees could be changed and new fees or assessments imposed only by secret majority vote after reasonable notice; (d) unions might not limit members' or officers' rights to sue, testify or petition before courts, administrative agencies or legislative bodies provided that such individuals had exhausted reasonable union hearing procedures not exceeding 6 months' duration; (e) no union member could be "fined, suspended, expelled or otherwise disciplined except for non-payment of dues" without first being given "written specific charges," "reasonable time to prepare his defense" and "a fair & full hearing"; (f) any person whose rights under this amendment were violated could sue in federal court.

The Kennedy bill also would (1) require unions to report fully to the Labor Department on union procedures & finances, (2) make this information available to members, (3) authorize criminal penalties for failure to report, for reporting falsely, for false entries in union records & for destroying union records, (4) require union officials to report on all financial transactions & holdings that might lead to conflicts of interest, (5) require employers to report on all loans to unions, union officers & employees, (6) give the Labor Secretary investigative powers to check on reporting and authorize him to seek injunctions to enforce reporting requirements, (7) require employers to report on dealings with labor-relations consultants or with others involved in efforts to keep employees out of unions, (8) bar persons convicted of serious crime from serving as un-

ion officers within 5 years after leaving jail, (9) bar payment by unions of legal fees or fines for anybody indicted or convicted on charges of violating this bill, (10) require full reports on all trusteeships imposed by national or international unions on locals, (11) limit trusteeships to 12 months unless proof is provided that the limit should be extended, (12) set up minimum standards for trusteeships, (13) require secret-ballot elections of international officers at least every 5 years & of local officers at least every 3 years, (14) bar the use of union funds to promote any individual's candidacy in a union election, (15) repeal the Taft-Hartley law's requirement that all union officers file non-Communist affidavits, (16) require union officers & employers to file non-Communist affidavits if they had used NLRB services within the previous year, (17) permit replaced strikers to vote in bargaining elections, (18) permit construction firms to sign union shop contracts before starting to hire. [See pp. 27F3-28G1, 76E1]

Mrs. Luce in Controversy. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce's appointment as ambassador to Brazil was confirmed by a 79-11 Senate vote Apr. 28 over the opposition of Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.). Only Democrats voted against her. Minutes after her confirmation Mrs. Luce said in a statement to the press that her "difficulties, of course, go some years back when Sen. Wayne Morse was kicked in the head by a horse."

Morse read Mrs. Luce's statement to the Senate a few minutes later and called it consistent with her "old, old pattern of emotional instability" that had been a basis of his opposition to her. While GOP Senate leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) & other Republicans defended Mrs. Luce, several Democrats who had voted for her confirmation said they would have voted against her had she made such a statement before the vote.

Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time, Life & Fortune magazines and Mrs. Luce's husband, announced later Apr. 28 that he had asked Mrs. Luce to resign because, "as an ambassador, she will not be able to defend herself from vendetta politics at home which makes common cause with anti-Americanism in South America." Luce said Morse's attack on Mrs. Luce was "perhaps the most vitriolic example" of blows directed against her but "really intended for me" or for the Luce publications. He charged that "smears & suspicions" were "aired on the Senate floor" when an effort to destroy her "delicate mission" was made "deliberately, cleverly & irresponsibly . . . by a few angry men who intend at her expense & at the expense of our Latin-American relations to settle their little grievances with Time."

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Apr. 29 that he did not think the controversy would cause any "major impairment of her usefulness" as ambassador to Brazil. As for Mrs. Luce's

*Morse's jaw was broken by a horse in 1951.

remark about Morse, Mr. Eisenhower said, "even if it was ill-advised, it was human, and she did not mean it as a disparagement" of the Senate. "She was unquestionably in a sort of heated type of disposition & temperament at the moment, and she said something that was perfectly human, even if she probably would have hoped it had never been published," he declared.

During Senate Foreign Relations Committee considerations of Mrs. Luce's nomination, the nominee had been questioned by Morse & Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), committee chairman, about her charge in 1944 that the late Franklin D. Roosevelt had "lied us into war." Mrs. Luce told the committee Apr. 15 that "I stand by my statement," but she conceded that she had used "very intemperate language." She assured the committee that "time has mellowed my language." Only Morse opposed her when the committee, by a 16-1 vote Apr. 23, recommended that she be confirmed.

Morse told the Senate Apr. 27 that Mrs. Luce was "well qualified" to be a "political hatchetman" but was unqualified to be a diplomat because she failed to meet 2 "most important" criteria—honesty & reliability. He charged that "the Luce publications . . . have done a better cover-up job for Dwight D. Eisenhower than Pravda had for Mr. Khrushchev." Her appointment, he said, was "one more example of the Eisenhower Administration's practice of paying off political hacks with ambassadorial appointments."

Dirksen said after conferring with the White House Apr. 28 that Pres. Eisenhower thought there was "certain provocation" for Mrs. Luce's remark about Morse. Dirksen added that he had been told that Morse had phoned Mrs. Luce's physician to find out "whether she was under the care of a psychiatrist." "She wasn't & isn't," Dirksen asserted. Morse told the Senate Apr. 29 that this was perfectly proper. Denying Luce's charge of a "vendetta," Morse revealed that he had moved Mar. 3 that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approve Mrs. Luce's confirmation without hearings. He reversed his position later on receiving information that Mrs. Luce was "not qualified," Morse said. Disclosing that he had studied for a doctorate in abnormal psychology, Morse said his observation of Mrs. Luce during the hearings had made him a "little concerned" over her "emotional stability." [See pp. 92C-D2, 72C2]

Reds Chart U.S. Coast. Chrmn. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee charged Apr. 23 that the Soviet ship Vityaz had charted the U.S.' Pacific coastline "from A to Z" and had obtained data useful for a submarine-launched missile attack on the U.S. Magnuson made the statement during hearings on Lewis L. Strauss' appointment as Commerce Secretary. He said the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, which had reported the Soviet soundings, was "way, way, way be-

hind the Russians" in ocean charting. Strauss agreed that the U.S. agency was under-staffed & under-equipped but said a study was being made to find out what was needed. [See pp. 91A-C1, 55E-F1]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Negro Abducted from Jail. Mack Charles Parker, 23, Negro truck driver awaiting trial on charges of raping a white woman, was kidnapped from the unguarded Pearl River County Jail in Poplarville, Miss. at about 12:30 a.m. Apr. 25 by masked white men.

According to witnesses, the kidnappers had used 5 cars. At least 8 of them broke into the 3d-floor jail while others waited outside. Locating Parker, they beat him with guns, clubs & a garbage can until his head & face were bloody, dragged him screaming into a car and sped away.

Within hours of the abduction state & local authorities, under Gov. J. P. Coleman's orders, began a search of nearby swamps & pine forests for the lynchers & their victim. Coleman also asked for FBI help, and a special FBI squad was sent to Poplarville the same day. In response to a renewed request from Coleman, Pres. Eisenhower promised Apr. 28 that the FBI would "continue to provide full facilities to help."

Parker, twice convicted of theft & misappropriation of government property while in the Army, had been accused of raping a 23-year-old pregnant white woman Feb. 24 before the eyes of her 5-year-old daughter.

Senators' Views. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) asserted at the United Negro College Fund National Convocation in Indianapolis Apr. 12 that the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision had "told the end of the era, ultimately, of segregated facilities." [See p. 62F2]

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) declared Mar. 30, at the annual banquet of the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association, that "whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's school decision is an accomplished fact which will remain so until it either is reversed by the court itself or is nullified or modified by Congress or the people." He warned that "the overwhelming majority of the people of the South will neither accept nor submit to the forced implementation of that decision." He conceded that, "national politics being what they are," it would be "totally unrealistic" to hope the South's public schools could be saved in the foreseeable future by what he considered the "only . . . realistic, constitutional way," adoption of an amendment he had proposed to the U.S. Constitution. [See p. 43B2]

Chicago Bias. William Karp, executive director of the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, charged Apr. 27 that "at least 1,484 Chicago firms . . . bar Catholics, Jews & Protestants from office jobs" on religious grounds. Speaking before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission's Illinois Advisory Committee, Karp said that about 700 of

these firms were "blue-chip" ones that had or were eligible for federal contracts. Chicago was one of the U.S.' "sore spot cities of job discrimination," he said.

Theodore A. Jones, president of the NAACP's Chicago branch, charged Feb. 3 that "the most vicious & damaging kind of racial discrimination" was practiced in Chicago public schools. The curriculum was downgraded in many schools in which Negroes predominated, he said. He urged a state investigation and proposed shifting pupils from crowded schools to partly-empty ones.

Idaho Gov. Robert E. Smylie Mar. 2 signed a bill repealing a ban on marriages of whites to Negroes, Orientals or other colored persons.

Washington, D.C.'s population (825,000) was 53% Negro, compared with 36% in 1950, the district commissioners reported Mar. 2. Negroes, however, made up only about 25% of the population (about 2 million) of Washington's metropolitan area, including parts of Virginia & Maryland.

FOREIGN

France

Moderates Win Senate. Moderates & conservatives, many of them 4th Republic political leaders,* outpolled Gaullist UNR candidates Apr. 26 to win control of the first Senate of the French 5th Republic.

A college of 108,374 "grand electors," principally Assembly deputies, departmental & municipal councilors and local officials, chose 255 senators from metropolitan France, 7 from overseas departments & 5 from overseas territories.

(6 senators already had been chosen to represent Frenchmen living abroad. 32 more senators were to be elected from Algeria & 2 from the Sahara to complete the 307-seat Senate.)

Final returns for the 255 Senate seats from metropolitan France showed the following distribution of seats among parties (standing in old Council of the Republic shown in parentheses): Communists 14 (16); minor leftists 1 (0); Socialists 48 (53); Radicals & minor moderates 51 (47); UNR Gaullists 27 (29 as Social Republicans); Independents & Peasants 85 (80).

UNR Secy. Gen. Albin Chalandon told newsmen Apr. 26 that Gaullists elected to the Senate as Independents & Peasants would give the UNR an effective standing of 37 seats. He blamed the UNR's failure to gain strength in the Senate on Gaullists'

*170 of the new senators had been members of the 4th Republic's advisory upper house, the Council of the Republic. 30 had been Assembly deputies under the 4th Republic, among them ex-Premier Edgar Faure, ex-Justice Min. François Mitterand, Gaston Deferre, a Socialist, & Jacques Duclos, leading Communist & member of the current National Assembly. 3 members of Premier Michel Debré's cabinet—Justice Min. Edmond Michelet, Interior Min. Jean Berthoin & Agriculture Min. Roger Houdet—won reelection to the upper house but would have to resign either from the Senate or cabinet under 5th Republic constitutional provisions forbidding simultaneous legislative & executive service.

inability to organize effectively on a local level during the 5th Republic's brief reign.

The new Senate met for its first session Apr. 28 and elected Gaston Monnerville, 61, French Guiana-born Negro & Radical, as its president. Monnerville, president since 1946 of the 4th Republic's Council of the Republic, ranked after Pres. de Gaulle, taking precedence over Premier Debré. He was elected by 235 Senate votes to 15 for Georges Marrane, Communist. [See pp. 119F3, 86F1; Vol. XVIII, 410E2, 394B3]

Govt. bills for revising the Napoleonic Code to increase womens' rights were presented to the opening session of the French National Assembly Apr. 28. The reforms would permit men & women to retain as personal property all property acquired before marriage or by gift & inheritance after marriage.

A new Gaullist party, the Democratic Union of Labor, was founded in Paris Apr. 22 by Left Gaullists, who suffered heavy defeats in elections for the Assembly. [See p. 94C3]

The French Atomic Energy Comm. announced Apr. 23 that the Marcoule nuclear center's G-2 reactor had begun supplying 9,000 kw. of electric power for commercial purposes Apr. 22. It reportedly was the first nuclear power generated in Europe for commercial use. [See pp. 69D2, 39B1]

Pres. de Gaulle intervened Apr. 23 to prevent the election to the French Academy of Paul Morand, 70, ex-ambassador under the Vichy regime. [See p. 129E2]

The Bank of France reduced French interest rates for the 3d time in 6 months Apr. 23, from 4½% to 4%. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 340D1]

Red China

Liu Succeeds Mao. Liu Shao-chi, a leading Chinese Communist Party theoretician & organizer, was elected by the National People's Congress (Parliament) in Peiping Apr. 27 to succeed Mao Tse-tung as chairman (president) of the Chinese People's Republic.

Mao, 65, believed to be retiring from the post to devote himself to Communist theory, remained party chairman. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 410F2]

Liu was elected to a 4-year term by 1,156 votes to one vote cast for ex-Chief Justice Tung Pi-wu of the Chinese Supreme Court. Marshal Chu Teh, 72, ex-deputy chairman previously regarded as leading contender for Mao's post, was elected to replace Liu as chairman of the Congress' Standing Committee, its interim legislative body.

In his first act as chief of state, Liu Apr. 28 reappointed 12 of the 14 members of the National Defense Council. Liu accepted Marshal Chu Teh's resignation from the council and dropped Gen. Lung Yun, denounced rightist who had criticized Soviet policies toward China. [See p. 130E2; Vol. XVII, p. 203C1]

Chou Reelected. The National People's Congress voted Apr. 27 to reelect Chou En-lai to a new 4-year



Wide World
LIU SHAO-CHI

for studies 1921; resumed organizational work in Shanghai 1922. Became CP Central Committee member by 1927, Politburo member by 1942. Considered close aide of Mao, Liu acted as party chief during Mao's 1945 trips to Chungking & Moscow, rose to 2d position in Chinese CP hierarchy. Once thought pro-Russian, Liu led Chinese delegation to 19th Soviet CP Congress in 1952, drove hard bargain in Moscow negotiations over Manchuria, later defended Chinese-Soviet alliance although critical of Soviet policies. Denounced Yugoslav Pres. Tito for his 1948 break with USSR, later defended Mao against 1951 allegations of Titoism. Believed to have married twice, to have 2 sons & one daughter.

term as premier, a post he had held since the formation of the Chinese Communist state in 1949. Chou's new cabinet, virtually unchanged, was approved by the Congress Apr. 28.

The new Communist Chinese State Council (cabinet): Premier—Chou En-lai; Deputy Premiers—Chen Yun, Lin Piao, Peng Teh-huai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Teng Tzu-hui, Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Ulanfu, Li Fu-chan, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-cheng, Po I-po, Tan Chen-lin, Lu Ting-yi, Lo Jui-ching, Hsi Chung-hsun; Secretary General—Hsi Chung-hsun; Internal Affairs—Chien Ying; Foreign Affairs—Chen Yi; National Defense—Peng Teh-huai; Public Security—Lo Jui-ching; State Capital Construction Comm. chairman—Chen Yun; Scientific & Technological Comm. chairman—Nieh Jung-cheng; State Planning Comm. chairman—Li Fu-chun; State Economic Comm. chairman—Po I-po; Finance—Li Hsien-nien; Food—Sha Chien-li; Commerce—Cheng Tzu-hua; Foreign Trade—Yeh Chi-huang; Marine Products—Hsu Teh-heng; Metallurgical Industry—Wang Ho-shou; Chemical Industry—Peng Tao; Machine Building—Chao Erh-lu (First Ministry), Sung Jen-chung (2d Ministry); Coal Industry—Chang Lin-chih; Petroleum Industry—Yu Chiu-li; Geology—Li Szu-kwang; Building—Liu Hsue-feng; Textile Industry—Chiang Kuang-nai; Light Industry—Li Chu-cheng; Railroads—Teng Tai-yuan; Communications—Wang Shou-tao; Posts & Telecommunications—Chu Hsueh-fan; Agriculture—Liao Luyen; Land Reclamation—Wang Chen; Forestry—Liu Wen-hui; Water Conservation & Electric Power—Fu Tso-yi; Labor—Ma Wen-jui; Culture—Shen Yen-ping; Education—Liu Hsue-feng; Public Health—Li Teh-chuan; Physical Culture & Sports Comm. chairman—Ho Lung; Nationalities Affairs Comm. chairman—Ulanfu; Overseas Chinese Affairs Comm. chairman—Liao Cheng-chih; Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Comm. chairman—Chang Hsi-jo.

Others elected Apr. 27 by the National People's Congress: Tung Pi-wu & Mme. Sun Yat-sen as deputy chairman (equivalent to vice presidents) of the Chinese People's Republic; 16 deputy chairmen of the Congress' Standing Committee, including both the Dalai Lama & Panchen Lama of Tibet; Hsien Chueh-tsai to replace Tung Pi-wu as Supreme Court chief justice; Chang Ting-cheng (reelected) as chief state prosecutor.

The Peiping Congress adjourned Apr. 28 after voting unanimously to adopt the new \$21 billion budget and approve plans for "a great leap forward" of 40% in China's production during 1959. [See p. 130F1]

† Widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic & a sister of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Facts on Liu: Born to comfortable peasant family in Yinchuan, Hunan Province, central China in 1898 (birth date sometimes listed as 1905), Liu studied at First Normal School in Changsha, also Mao Tse-tung's first school. Influenced by revolutionary atmosphere of Hunan following 1911 collapse of Manchu dynasty, Liu became Communist & later labor organizer in Shanghai. Joined Socialist Youth Corps; was sent to Moscow

Sinkiang Purge. Sinkiang Province newspapers arriving in Hong Kong Apr. 25 reported that 5 provincial officials had been deposed & 300 others assigned to manual labor & ideological re-education at a 6-month "rectification" conference in Urumchi. The offenders were denounced as "anti-party, anti-people, anti-Socialist elements" who had plotted "the overthrow of the people's state power" to establish an "Islam Republic." [See pp. 71F1, 5B3]

Tibet

Nehru Vs. Red Attacks. Indian Prime Min. Nehru charged Apr. 27 that Communist Chinese leaders had abandoned "truth & propriety" and had "used the language of the cold war" in their attacks on India since repression of the revolt in Tibet.

Nehru, addressing the Indian Parliament in New Delhi, asserted that India had been "greatly distressed" at Red China's ruthless suppression of the Tibetan revolt. Rejecting Chinese claims that the revolt was the work of "upper strata reactionaries," Nehru said there was little doubt that the uprising had been rooted "in a strong feeling of nationalism." He denied Red Chinese allegations that "a small group of persons sitting in Kalimpong [India] organized a major upheaval in Tibet."

In a major policy statement on Tibet, Nehru said that (1) India had waived all extraterritorial rights in Tibet; (2) he believed Red China could deal with Tibetan nationalism only by "gentler methods than warfare"; (3) the Dalai Lama had come to India as a free person, and the statements issued in his name were "entirely his own"; (4) The Dalai Lama was free to return to Tibet at any time; (5) "some thousands" of Tibetan rebels & refugees had been given asylum in India & Bhutan.

(Nehru told the Indian Parliament Apr. 22 that India had protested to Communist China & the USSR against the publication of Communist maps showing large areas of northern India & Bhutan as Red Chinese territory. He said Red China had refused to correct the maps. Nehru confirmed that Chinese troops had occupied 2 small areas in the Bara Hoti & Taklakot sections of Uttar Pradesh state.) [See pp. 129B1, 70G1]

Nehru Meets Lama. Prime Min. Nehru & Indian Foreign Secy. Subimal Dutt went to Mussoorie, India Apr. 24 to meet with the exiled Dalai Lama.

Nehru told newsmen before the meeting that India would welcome the Panchen Lama & Red Chinese Amb.-to-India Pan Tze-li to Mussoorie for talks with the Dalai Lama. He expressed hope that the Dalai Lama "will return [to Tibet] someday—when I cannot say." Meeting with reporters after conferring with the Dalai Lama, Nehru said the lama had acknowledged that he had complained of "reactionaries" in his entourage in letters to Red Chinese authorities in Tibet. But Nehru said the letters, used by Red China to show the lama

had been abducted by rebels, had been a stratagem aimed at avoiding a complete break with Peiping.

The Dalai Lama Apr. 22 rejected Red Chinese allegations that his earlier declaration on the Tibetan revolt had been made under duress. In a 2d statement issued to newsmen in Mussoorie, the Dalai Lama said "the earlier statement was issued under my authority and indicated my views, and I stand by it." [See p. 128G2-D3]

The Panchen Lama, attending the Chinese National People's Congress in Peiping, charged Apr. 22 that the "so-called statement" of the Dalai Lama proved he had been abducted to India by rebels. He called it "obvious that this . . . statement of the Dalai Lama was imposed on him by foreigners." [See p. 129C1]

China Claims Revolt Ended. Peiping radio dispatches from Lhasa reported Apr. 23 that Red Chinese troops had defeated rebel forces in southeastern Tibet and had closed Tibet's frontiers with India & Bhutan. Chinese troops were said to have killed, wounded or captured "nearly 2,000 rebels" in a 10-day drive south-east from Lhasa. Red forces were reportedly continuing "to hunt out & mop up scattered remnants" of the rebel movement. The broadcast charged that some "rebellious elements" had fled the Chinese advance into India. [See p. 118C-E2]

Speakers before the Chinese National People's Congress in Peiping denounced India Apr. 18-28 for its alleged aid to Tibetan rebels and interference in Chinese affairs. A violent Red Chinese press & radio campaign reiterated the accusations against India and blamed Prime Min. Nehru for the Indian position on Tibet. A Tibetan resolution adopted unanimously Apr. 28 by the final session of the People's Congress proclaimed China's intention to "build a prosperous, Socialist new Tibet" and condemned "extremely unfriendly" acts toward China by "certain people in Indian political circles." [See pp. 128F3-129B1]

Algeria. A declaration issued Apr. 27 by Premier Michel Debré's cabinet claimed substantial progress toward the pacification of Algeria within the past year and urged Frenchmen & Algerians to mark the first anniversary of the May 13, 1958 Algiers uprising as a day of "fraternization & renovation." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 153B1]

775 Moslem rebels were reported killed by French troops in Algerian fighting during the week ended Apr. 26. [See p. 129F1]

One French officer was killed & 5 men were wounded Apr. 23 when terrorist mines blew up 2 jeeps participating in a 13th Cavalry Regt. review attended by 3 generals & Prince Napoléon in Azazga, Algeria.

Britain. Supply Min. Aubrey Jones told Parliament Apr. 20 that the Macmillan Govt. was "considering the question of a British space re-

search project using earth satellites."

[See Vol. XVIII, p. 330E3]

Addressing a farewell Admiralty press conference, First Sea Lord Earl Mountbatten of Burma announced Apr. 23 that construction of Britain's first nuclear submarine, the Dreadnought, would begin in June. [See p. 78D3; Vol. XVIII, 430B3]

Royal spokesmen Apr. 27 denied reports of a romance between Princess Margaret, 28, & Prince Henry of Hesse, 31, her escort during a recent visit to Rome. [See p. 129G1]

Canada. The \$500 million, 400-mile-long St. Lawrence Seaway, linking U.S. & Canadian ports on the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, was opened to commerce Apr. 25. The Canadian Govt. icebreakers d'Iberville & Montcalm and Canadian freighter Simcoe were the first vessels to enter the St. Lambert lock, near Montreal. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 229D1]

Iceland. The Icelandic Govt. disclosed Apr. 27 that it had threatened to quit NATO unless British naval units were withdrawn from waters within Iceland's 12-mile limit. British offers to withdraw the vessels if the Icelandic Coast Guard restricted its fishing patrols to a 6-mile limit were rejected. Icelandic Premier Emil Jonsen had warned in a N.Y. Times interview Apr. 25 that "great animosity" had developed toward Britain as a result of British efforts to nullify Iceland's 12-mile fishing limit. [See p. 45D2; Vol. XVIII, 286G1; XVI, 207A3]

India. The Information Ministry Apr. 27 rescinded restrictions on Indian newspapers' contracts with foreign news agencies for the distribution of foreign news in India. [See p. 120G1]

Prime Min. Nehru disclosed Apr. 23 that Prince Peter of Greece, cousin of King Paul & an anthropologist living in Kalimpong, had been asked to leave India after making allegations that India had aided Red Chinese troops to occupy Tibet in 1950.

Indonesia. Addressing the Turkish Parlt. in Ankara, Pres. Sukarno declared Apr. 26 that his Govt. did "not intend to take part in either of the 2 power blocs, East or West." Sukarno, visiting Turkey on the first leg of a world tour, insisted that "Indonesia shall not become a hotbed of war between East & West." [See p. 129E3]

The Indonesian Army announced Apr. 25 that amphibious forces had recaptured 6 coastal towns from rebels in northern Celebes. [See p. 111A3]

Japan. Conservative & independent candidates backed by Premier Kishi's Liberal-Democratic Party won 14 of 20 prefectural governorships in Japanese local elections held Apr. 23. Socialists won 4 prefectures & "pure" independents 2. Ryutaro Azuma, a Liberal-Democrat, won the governorship of Tokyo (ruled by a governor instead of a mayor). Liberal Democrats were reported to have won nearly ¾ of the 2,657 contested seats in Japan's 46 prefectural assemblies.

[See Vol. XVIII, p. 175B2]

Morocco. Premier Abdullah Ibrahim was expelled Apr. 25 from membership in the ruling Istiqlal (Independence) Party. Istiqlal Pres. Allal el-Fassi blamed Ibrahim for the growth of Moroccan banditry and, indirectly, for the murder Apr. 24 of Abdel Aziz Ben Driss, an Istiqlal leader & National Consultative Assembly member. [See pp. 46C1, 30E3]

Netherlands. Prof. John E. de Quay of the Catholic Party abandoned efforts to form a new Dutch cabinet Apr. 27. A caretaker cabinet headed by Premier Louis J. M. Beel remained in office. [See p. 86F3]

The Netherlands & Belgium began arguments before the Intl. (World) Court of Justice Apr. 27 on conflicting claims to 35 acres of border land near Baarle-Nassau, Netherlands.

Nepal. A 30 million-ruble (\$7½ million at official rates) Soviet-Nepal aid grant, signed in Katmandu Apr. 24 by Soviet Amb.-to-India Pantaleimon K. Ponomarenko & Nepalese Foreign Min. Purendra Bikram Shah, provided for the gift to Nepal of a hydroelectric project, sugar mill, hospital & road construction survey. The projects were to be supervised by Soviet technicians. [See p. 94D1]

Nyasaland. A £1,000 (\$2,800) collective fine was imposed Apr. 23 on 26 villages of the Zomba District for damages resulting from recent nationalist riots. [See p. 111E3]

Poland. Finance Ministry orders issued Feb. 25 & reported Apr. 28 made Roman Catholic Church funds used for social & construction purposes subject to graduated income taxes of up to 60%. [See p. 130E1]

Soviet Union. Plans for construction of an earth observation satellite equipped with optical & television cameras were described in Soviet Academy of Science publications reported Apr. 26 in the N.Y. Times. Prof. G. V. Petrovich asserted that the satellites, to be launched into North-South polar orbits, would permit "constant observation over the entire surface of the earth & of the air ocean surrounding it." [See p. 103C3]

Addressing ceremonies marking the 89th anniversary of Lenin's birth, CP Central Com. Secy. Leonid I. Brezhnev asserted Apr. 22 that the recent Cuban, Iraqi, Venezuelan & Colombian upheavals had been inspired by the Bolshevik revolution. [See p. 131A2]

South Africa. Parliament voted by 89-53 Apr. 23 to approve a bill empowering the Labor Ministry to fix the percentages of workers of varying races employed by any business or factory. The measure broadened South Africa's "job reservation" system under which Africans, Asians or persons of mixed blood were limited in or banned from "white" professions & jobs. [See p. 121B1]

Secy. Gen. Albert Luthuli of the African National Congress disclosed to a Capetown rally Apr. 26 that Africans would begin a boycott of

Afrikaans Nationalist businesses in June. Pres. James La Guma of the South African Colored (mixed blood) People's Org. indicated that colored groups would back the boycott.

A Southern Rhodesia. A Preventive Detention Bill authorizing up to 5 years' detention, in some cases without trial, of persons suspected of unlawful acts or membership in unlawful organizations, was passed by the Southern Rhodesian Parlt. Apr. 28. [See p. 93D3]

Sudan. The Supreme Military Council announced formation Apr. 23 of a committee of 3 colonels charged with carrying out "a complete purge of the civil services." [See p. 75C2]

B West Germany. Amb.-to-France Herbert Blankenhorn was convicted Apr. 22 of premeditated slander to force the removal, in 1952, of Dir. Hans Strack of the Economics Ministry's Middle East Division. Blankenhorn was given a 4-month suspended jail sentence and was ordered to pay 3,000 Deutsche marks (\$714) to the German Red Cross. Bonn Judge Helmut Quirini acquitted Pres. Walter Hallstein of the European Economic Community, a co-defendant, but made clear that he bore partial responsibility for slanderous charges that Strack had accepted a £2,000 (Egyptian) bribe to fix West German contracts for an Egyptian firm. Blankenhorn was replaced Apr. 23 by Helmut Jansen as ambassador to France & West German representative at NATO hq. [See p. 121E2]

D The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of West Germany's most influential newspapers, was reorganized Apr. 25 as a nonprofit foundation controlled by a panel of 5 prominent scholars & publicists.

Yugoslavia. The Communist Party Central Committee disclosed Apr. 28 that it had appealed to the Soviet CP for "constructive, comradely discussion" to heal the current Soviet-Yugoslav rift. The Yugoslav appeal was in answer to a Soviet CP bid for "rapprochement . . . on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles." [See p. 131C1]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Premier Fidel Castro visited New York Apr. 21-24, Boston Apr. 25 & Montreal Apr. 26 during his unofficial North American goodwill tour. (John Gregory Feller, 23, unemployed Roslindale, Mass. riveter, was arrested in New York Apr. 24 as he tried to climb a Central Park police barricade while Castro was making a speech. A home-made bomb was found in Feller's pocket. Feller said he had planned to explode it "for kicks," not because he opposed Castro. He was committed for observation.) [See p. 131F1]

G Castro, broadcasting to Cuba Apr. 28 en route by plane from Houston, Tex to Buenos Aires, Argentina, denounced Cubans' participation in the Panamanian invasion as against his orders & those of his brother, Maj. Raul Castro, Cuban armed forces commander. He said public opinion did

not regard Panama's government as a dictatorship such as Nicaragua's & the Dominican Republic's. Raul Castro, who had flown to Houston Apr. 27 to confer with his brother, had asserted in Havana Apr. 20 that armed expeditions would not be permitted to leave Cuba.

Panama. Dr. Roberto Arias, 41, accused of complicity in a plot to overthrow the government by an armed invasion, was given asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in Panama Apr. 24 with 2 other unidentified men. A safe-conduct for them to leave the country was requested the same day by Brazilian Amb. Jorge La Tour.

Pres. Ernesto de la Guardia Jr. said Apr. 24 that the extradition from Britain of Dame Margot Fonteyn, Arias' wife, might be sought "if the evidence we are collecting . . . proves sufficient." Letters discovered in a Santa Clara beach cottage "implicated" her in the plot, he said.

The landing of a 50-to-80-man invasion force Apr. 24 at the village of Santa Isabel near Colorado Beach was reported Apr. 26. 3 members of the group, including 2 Cubans, were captured in Nombre de Dios. A government statement Apr. 26 said the invaders had set out from Batababo, Cuba, Apr. 19 under the leadership of Enrique Morales Brid, son of Panamanian Supreme Court Justice Ricardo A. Morales. Young Morales was reported to have drowned when a small boat capsized at the outset of the expedition. An Apr. 27 communiqué said Nombre de Dios had fallen to the invaders. (Cuban Premier Fidel Castro denied Apr. 29 in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad that his country had any direct or indirect part in the Panamanian invasion.)

The U.S. State Dept. disclosed Apr. 27 that small arms from stocks maintained in the Canal Zone would be given to Panama to repel invaders.

Delegates to the Org. of Amer. States voted unanimously Apr. 28 in Washington to aid Panama against invasion & rebellion. The group agreed to: (1) send an investigating commission to Panama, (2) consider favorably any request for arms and (3) ask member nations to prevent preparatory activities by rebel elements. [See p. 131C-E3]

OBITUARIES

Turner Bullock, 50, playwright (stage & TV); Apr. 27 in New York.

Gerard Debaets, 61, Belgian-born winner of 18 6-day bicycle races 1925-45; Apr. 27 in North Haledon, N.J. of heart attack.

Bishop Joseph P. Donahue, 88, auxiliary bishop & vicar general of Roman Catholic Archdiocese of N.Y.; Apr. 26 in New York.

Dr. Howard Wilcox Haggard, 67, ex-director & a founder of Yale's Laboratory of Applied Psychology, founder of Yale's Center of Alcohol Studies, authority on breathing & alcoholism, author ("Devils, Drugs & Doctors," other books); Apr. 22 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

John Gillespie Jackson, 79, ex-personal atty. to Pres. Eisenhower, pres.

U.S. Golf Assn. 1936-37, ex-bd. chrmn. Amer. Viscose Corp.; Apr. 27 in N.Y.

Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry (Edith Helen Chaplin), 79, famous British hostess, suffragette, who had had her legs tattooed as a young woman; Apr. 23 near Belfast.

David Mannes, 93, violinist, composer, co-founder in 1916 of NYC's Mannes College of Music, ex-concert master of N.Y. Symphony, father of Leopold Mannes (co-developer of Kodachrome film); Apr. 24 in N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Crashes. 28 passengers & crewmen aboard a Spanish airliner were killed in a crash Apr. 29 near Cuenca, Spain.

Wreckage of a British 4-engine Tudor transport plane carrying secret missile equipment to Australia was discovered Apr. 29 on the side of Mt. Suphan Dag, north of Lake Van in Turkey. The plane had disappeared Apr. 24 with 12 persons aboard it. [See p. 132F3]

Cyclones & floods in Madagascar in late March caused 305 deaths, according to official figures reported Apr. 24 in Paris. 23 persons were still missing, 83,230 were homeless. [See p. 104D2]

Cerebral & spinal meningitis caused 142 deaths in northern Nigeria in 2 months, it was reported Apr. 22 in Lagos.

Joseph Barbara, 53, host to the 1957 Apalachin, N.Y. gangland meeting, pleaded not guilty in Syracuse Apr. 27 to charges of evading \$14,600 in federal income taxes for 1952-56. Barbara, a heart patient, was brought into court in a wheel chair. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 293F1]

Gary Cooper, actor raised as an Episcopalian, confirmed Apr. 24 that he had become a Roman Catholic Apr. 9. Cooper's wife, Victoria Balfe (Sandra Shaw), & their daughter, Maria, were Catholics. [See p. 124G1]

MARRIED

Gene Krupa, 50, jazz drummer, to secy. Patricia Bowler, 25; Apr. 23 in Yonkers, N.Y. (his 2d).

DIVORCED

Marlon Brando, 35, actor, by actress Anna Kashfi (Joan O'Callaghan), 24; Apr. 22 in Santa Monica, Calif. (mental cruelty). [See Vol. XVII, p. 344G2]

Sammy Davis Jr., 33, Negro entertainer, by nightclub singer Loray White Davis, 24; Apr. 23 in Las Vegas.

Rod Steiger, 34, actor, by actress Sally Gracie, 30; January divorce in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico reported in May 4 Time magazine (published Apr. 29).

Anthony Nutting, 39, ex-British Min. of State for Forgn. Affairs, by Gillian Nutting, 40; Apr. 21 in London (desertion). [See Vol. XVI, p. 386C3]

Esther Williams, 37, swimmer-actress, from movie producer Ben Gage, 44; Apr. 21 in Los Angeles.